THE REPORT OF THE Iriſh Forfeitures, &c.

REPORT

THE REPORT OF The Commissioners APPOINTED BY PARLIAMENT

To Enquire into the

IRISH FORFEITURES,

Deliver'd to the

Honble House of Commons

the 15th of *December*, 1699.

WITH

Their Resolutions and Addresses

TO

HIS MAJESTY

Relating to those

FORFEITURES.

AS ALSO,

His MAJESTY's Gracious Answers thereunto;

AND

His most Gracious SPEECH to Both Houses of Parliament the 5th of *January*, 1690.

LONDON,

Printed for *Edw. Jones* in the *Savoy*, and *Tim. Goodwin* at the *Queen's Head* against St. *Dunstan's* Church in *Fleetstreet*, 1700.

Lunæ 8 die Aprilis. 1700.

Ordered,

THAT the Report made to this House from the Commissioners appointed to Enquire into the Irish *Forfeitures this Session of Parliament, be Printed, and that Mr. Speaker do appoint the Printer; and that no other do presume to Print the same.*

Ordered,

That the two Resolutions of the Eighteenth of January *last, relating to the Forfeited and other Estates in* Ireland, *be reprinted with the said Report.*

Ordered,

That the Resolution of the Fourth of April *One thousand Six hundred and Ninety, relating to the Forfeited Estates, be also Printed with the said Report.*

Ordered,

That His Majesty's Gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, the Fifth of January *One thousand Six hundred and Ninety, be also Printed with the said Report.*

Ordered,

That the Humble Address of this House to His Majesty the Fifteenth of February *last, and His Majesty's Answer thereunto the Twenty Sixth of the same* February, *and the Resolution of this House thereupon, be also Reprinted with the said Report.*

Paul Jodrell, *Cl' Dom' Com'*

Martis 9 die Aprilis, 1700.

Ordered,

THAT the *Addreſs of the* House of Commons *of the Fourth of* March *One thouſand ſix hundred ninety two, and His* MAJESTY's *Gracious Anſwer thereunto of the Tenth of the ſame* March, *be Printed with the Report from the Commiſſioners Appointed to Enquire into the* Iriſh *Forfeitures.*

Paul Jodrell, *Cl. Dom. Com.*

THE

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

Appointed to Enquire into The *Iriſh* Forfeitures, *&c.*

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes in Parliament Aſſembled.

May it pleaſe Your Honours,

1. ACcording to the Powers given us by a late Act of Parliament, made in the Tenth and Eleventh Years of His Majeſty's Reign, Entituled, *An Act for Granting to His Majeſty the Sum of One million four hundred eighty four thouſand and fifteen Pounds one Shilling eleven Pence three Farthings, for Diſbanding the Army, Providing for the Navy, and for other Neceſſary Occaſions*; we have enquired into, and taken an Account of the Forfeited Eſtates in *Ireland*, and do humbly lay before your Honours this our following Report, as the Reſult of our Proceedings.

2. But

2. But, firſt, we muſt humbly crave Leave to repreſent to your Honours the many Difficulties we have met with, which we fear may render our Enquiry leſs Satisfactory than otherwiſe it might have been.

3. It is uſual for the General Governours of this Kingdom, when they are removed from their Employments, to carry away the Books and Papers relating to their Proceedings during their Government, which we apprehend may have been ſome hinderance to our Enquiry.

4. Soon after the Battel of the *Boyne*, Commiſſioners of Forfeitures were appointed under the Great Seal of *Ireland*, who ſubſtituted Commiſſioners in the ſeveral Counties of this Kingdom, then in His Majeſty's Poſſeſſion; Theſe Sub-Commiſſioners acted very Vigorouſly, and made returns of great Quantities of Goods Forfeited, but ſeveral of theſe Books we were not able to get, which was a great diſadvantage to our Proceedings; theſe Returns having been made whilſt the Miſchiefs were freſh, and the Reſentments high between Proteſtant and Papiſt, and conſequently with leſs favour than hath been ſince ſhewn.

5. Many Commiſſions for taking Inquiſitions have Iſſued both from the *Chancery* and *Exchequer* that are not ſped, and many others have been Imperfectly taken, and worſe drawn up, and ſome have never been returned, nor ſo much as the Records made up by the Eſcheator.

6. Great Quantities of Lands found in the Inquiſitions, have not been put in Charge to His Majeſty, nor appear in the Rent-Rolls, and many Denominations appear in the Rent-Rolls, of which no Inquiſitions were taken, and a great many other Parcels of Lands are mentioned in the Grants, which are neither found in the Inquiſitions or Rent-Rolls, and ſome in the Sub-Commiſſioners Returns that are found no where elſe; and there may be many more of which we can trace no Footſteps.

7. As we cannot Complain to your Honours of any direct Diſobedience to our Authority, ſo we muſt take Notice, that we had from few Offices that Diſpatch which was neceſſary to the Work we had the Honour to be Employed in; but whether this proceeded from any Unwillingneſs to obey us, the Multitude of other Buſineſs, or the Irregular Methods of keeping their Books, we do not affirm.

8. Par-

8. Particularly the Books of the Commiſſioners of the Revenue relating to the Forfeitures, are ſo ill and confuſedly kept, as much delayed us in our proceedings; but this we do not attribute ſo much to the Commiſſioners of the Revenue, as to the ſhifting this Enquiry from one Commiſſion to another, which has been done five times ſince the Battel of the *Boyne*, ſo that no Commiſſioners, if they were diſpoſed to it, have been able to take any ſteddy View of the Forfeitures and digeſt them into method.

9. By this means we have been forced to examine ſuch Bundles of Records and Volumes of other Papers as have taken up much of that time, which might otherwiſe have been employed in the Examination of the Values, and enquiring into the Miſmanagement of the Forfeitures, which appear to us very great; tho' by the Diſtance of time, the Agreement of Parties concerned, the Death of ſome and Departure of others out of the Kingdom, moſt of the Tracks are worn out, ſo that we found it very difficult, and in many Caſes impoſſible, to come at a true Information.

10. Beſides this, there appeared to us a very great backwardneſs in the People of this Kingdom to give any Information, which in our humble Opinion, does not proceed from any diſlike to the buſineſs of our Commiſſion, or diſobedience to the Authority that ſent us, but from the fear of the Grantees, and the Perſons in Power, whoſe Diſpleaſure in this Kingdom is not eaſily borne. Beſides, Reports ſeem'd to us, to have been induſtriouſly ſpread abroad, and generally believed, That our Enquiry would come to nothing, and was only the Effect of a ſudden Reſolution, which hindred many Perſons from making conſiderable Diſcoveries; But we humbly conceive, if ſuch Fears were removed, the Forfeitures would appear much greater.

11. Added to all theſe Difficulties, our Buſineſs it ſelf was ſo very Voluminous, and conſiſted of ſo many Parts, that an exact Scrutiny into all the Particulars could not have been made, in a much longer time than we were confined to. But ſuch an Account as under theſe Diſadvantages we were able to acquire, we do with all humility lay before your Honours.

12. The Perſons out-Lawed in *England* ſince the 13th day of *February* 1688, on Account of the late Rebellion here, amount in number to 57, and in *Ireland* to 3921; all which, with their Additions and Counties in which they were out-

Lawed, appear in a Book delivered in with this Report, *Number* 1.

13. The Estates that the said Persons, or any of them were possessed of or interested in, either in Law or Equity, since the 13th day of *February* 1688, that came to our knowledge; together with the Proprietors Names, the number of Acres, the County and Barony in which they lie, the Value of them *per Annum* and the total Value, appear in a Book delivered in with this Report, N° 2.

14. But the gross Number of all the Acres belonging to Forfeiting Persons in each County, the yearly and total Value, esteeming a Life at 6 Years purchase, and an Inheritance at 13 Years; which we apprehend to be at this time the Value of the Lands of this Kingdom appear to us to be as follows; *viz.*

	Acres Profitable.	Value *per ann*			Total Value.		
	A. *R.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
In the County of *Dublin*	34546 0	16061	6	0	208796	18	0
In the County of *Meath*	92452 1	31546	4	6	410100	18	6
In the County of *West Meath*	58083 1	14633	12	6	190237	12	6
In the County of *Kildare*	44281 1	16551	18	6	215175	8	6
In the County of *Catherlagh*	26303 0	7913	11	6	97872	12	6
In the County of *Wicklow*	18164 0	2719	3	0	35348	19	0
In the County of *Wexford*	55882 2	7551	10	6	98169	16	6
In *Queens* County	22657 0	5002	8	9	65031	12	9
In *Kings* County	30459 3	6870	18	0	89321	14	0
In the County of *Kilkenny*	30152 0	5243	3	6	68161	5	6
In the County of *Longford*	2067 2	348	9	9	4530	6	9
In the County of *Louth* and Town of *Drogheda*	22508 0	6331	11	0	82310	3	0
In the County of *Cork*	244320 0	32133	12	6	417737	2	6
In the County of *Kerry*	90116 0	3652	11	9	47483	12	9
In the County of *Clare*	72246 0	12060	17	0	156791	1	0
In the County of *Waterford*	21343 0	4190	10	0	54476	10	0
In the County of *Lymerick*	14882 3	4728	10	0	61470	10	0
In the County of *Tipperary*	31960 3	8888	12	6	115552	2	6
In the County of *Galway*	60825 0	10225	4	0	83528	18	0
In the County of *Roscommon*	28933 0	5828	15	0	69767	12	0
In the County of *Mayo*	19254 0	3186	5	9	27598	3	9
In the County of *Sligo*	5562 2	998	17	6	12985	7	6
In the County of *Antrim*	10163 3	1944	18	6	25284	0	6
In the County of *Down*	9079 0	1916	6	6	13212	4	6
In the County of *Ardmagh*	4962 0	588	0	0	7644	0	0
In the County of *Cavan*	3830 1	478	12	6	6222	2	6
In the County of *Monoghan*	3832 0	558	16	0	7264	8	0
In the County of *Fermanagh*	1945 0	389	0	0	5057	0	0

All

All the Lands in the ſeveral Counties aforeſaid, as far as we can Reckon by Acres, being added together, make 1060792 Acres; Worth *per Annum*, 211623*l.* 6*l.* 3*d.* Value total, 2685130*l.* beſides the ſeveral Denominations in the ſaid ſeveral Counties, to which no number of Acres can be added, by reaſon of the Imperfection of the Surveys not here Valued, which we humbly repreſent to your Honours, as the Groſs Value of all the Lands Forfeited in *Ireland*, ſince the 13th day of *February*, 1688.

15 Next we thihk it our Duty, to acquaint your Honours what Proportions of theſe Lands have been Reſtored to the Old Proprietors, by Virtue of the Articles of *Lymerick* and *Galway*, and by His Majeſty's Favour.

16. Three Letters, One from her late Majeſty Queen *Mary*, of ever bleſſed Memory, Dated the 15th day of *March* 169⅓. To the Right Honourable the Lord *Sidney*, Sr. *Charles Porter* Kt. and *Thomas Conningsby* Eſq; then Lords Juſtices and Chief Governors of this Kingdom; One other Letter, from Her ſaid late Majeſty, Dated the 6th day of *May*, 1693. to the ſaid Lord Viſcount *Sidney*, then Lord Lieutenant, and General Governor of this Kingdom, and to the Privy Council there for the time being; And One other Letter from His Majeſty, Dated the 24th day of *April* 1694. To the Right Honourable *Henry* Lord *Capel*, Sr. *Cyrill Wich* Kt. and *William Duncumbe* Eſq; then Lords Juſtices of this Kingdom, and to the Privy Council there for the time being, were ſeverally ſent to them, Impowering them to Hear and Determine the Claims of all Perſons, pretending to be within the Articles of *Lymerick* and *Galway*, and in purſuance of the ſaid Letters, 491. Perſons were Adjudged within the Articles aforeſaid, the Names of which Perſons with their Additions, and the time of their Adjudications, appear in a Book delivered in with this Report. *N°.* 3.

17. Afterwards a Commiſſion Dated the 25th day of *February*, in the Eighth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, paſſed under the Great Seal of *Ireland*, Impowering the Judges of the ſeveral Courts here, or any Five of them, to Hear and Determine the Claims aforeſaid; and in purſuance of that Commiſſion 792. Perſons were Adjudged within the Articles aforeſaid, the Names of which Perſons with their Additions, and the times of their Adjudications, appear in a Book delivered in with this Report. *N°.* 4.

18. The

18. The Eſtates that the Perſons have been Reſtored to, by Virtue of their Adjudications, contain 233106 Acres of Land, amounting in the Yearly value to 55763*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Value total, 724923*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* the particular Number of Acres belonging to Perſons Adjudged, the County and Barony in which they lie, with the Yearly Value, and what the whole Intereſt is worth, appears in the Book. N°. 2.

19. And here we preſume not to judge whether the ſaid Letters from His Majeſty or the late Queen, to the Lords Juſtices and Council, or the Commiſſion under the Great Seal to the Judges, did give them any Legal Authority to Summon the Subjects from all Parts of the Kingdom, give Oaths, Adjudge without Jury, and Levy Money under the Name of Fees; we finding no Act of Parliament to Warrant the ſame. We humbly ſubmit to your great Wiſdom.

20. Further we think it neceſſary to Inform your Honours, that the Fees in the ſaid Courts were ſo Extravagant, that Mr. *Palmer*, who Acted as Regiſter in the Right of Mr. *Pawlmey*, and divided the Profits with him, Demanded of Mr. *Lady Dillon* for the Fees, for his Father's Adjudication, Eighty Six Pounds, and Mr. *Steel*, Cryer of the ſaid Court, Fifteen Pounds more; Nor could Mr. *Dillon* get out the Order to Reverſe his Father's Outlawry, till he paid Fifty two Pounds in ready Money to Mr. *Palmer*, and gave him his Bond for Fourteen Pounds more, and had paid Mr. *Steel* Five Pounds, beſides Ten Pounds which he paid Mr. *Palmer* before for Orders, the Cauſe being continued in the Court near Two Years: Nor was this a ſingle Caſe, for many more have paid great Sums of Money upon the like account, the Charge only of Entring a Claim, before we Acted in our Commiſſion, being near Five Pounds, tho' by expreſs Words of the Articles of *Lymerick*, no Perſon ought to pay any Fees, but to writing Clerks only.

21. We may add to this, that the Proceedings of the laſt Court of Claims, are almoſt univerſally Complained of, and we fear with too much reaſon, ſome Perſons having been Adjudged without Poſting of their Claims, others within a Day or Two after, before the Kings Counſel or Witneſſes could be ready, which was contrary to the Rules of the Court it ſelf, that required 14 Days, between the Poſting of every Claim and the Adjudication. It was alſo obſervable, that if any Perſon would Diſclaim his Eſtate, he

he met with very little difficulty in being adjudged, tho' afterwards there could be no Obſtacle to the Reverſing his Outlawry, and conſequently to be reſtored to his Eſtate. In general, it ſeems to us, that there has been great Miſcarriages in the ſaid Court, and that in many Caſes, the Articles of *Lymerick* and *Gallway* have been Expounded too Beneficially in Favour of Perſons Outlawed, and often the Oath of one Witneſs, who we humbly conceive, cannot be Convicted for Perjury either by Common or Statute Law: By this means we apprehend, a great many Perſons have been adjudged and reſtored to their Eſtates, that upon review would be found to belong to His Majeſty; to come to a more particular knowledge of which, we ſent Mr. *Palmer* for the Minutes of the Adjudications, but he having taken them in ſhort-hand only, and never ſince tranſcribed them, we could not get ſuch an Account as was fit to lay before your Honours: We ſhall only take notice of one thing on this occaſion, that ſeems to us very extraordinary, That more Perſons were adjudged within Articles ſince the commencement of our Enquiry, than had been ſince the making the ſaid Articles.

22. Next, we are to acquaint your Honours what Eſtates have been reſtored to the Old Proprietors, by Reverſal of Outlawries or His Majeſty's Pardon.

23. The Reverſals are of Two ſorts, ſuch as have been in purſuance of Adjudications, all mark'd in N° 3. and 4. in diſtinct Columns for that purpoſe; The Eſtates reſtor'd by the ſaid Reverſals, are already computed under the Conſideration of Perſons adjudged.

24. The other ſort are ſuch as have been Reverſed by His Majeſty, or the late Queen's Letters or Orders to the Lords Juſtices, which with all Pardons and the Conſiderations inducing the ſame paſt, ſince the Defeat at the *Boyne*, amounting to Sixty five, and appear in a Book delivered in with this Report, N° 5. The Eſtates reſtored to the ſeveral Perſons pardoned, or that have Reverſed their Outlawries by His Majeſty's Favour, contain 74733 Acres, worth *per Ann.* 20066 *l.* 8 *s.* 3 *d.* Value Total 260863 *l.* 7 *s.* 3 *d.* The particulars thereof, what Eſtates belong to ſuch Perſons, in what County and Barony it lies, what is the Yearly and total Value, appear in the Book, N° 2.

25. And here we think it proper to take notice to your Honours, That as well by the General Report of the Country, as by ſeveral Obſervations of our own,

it appears probable to us that many of the Perſons aforeſaid, have obtained His Majeſty's Favour by Gratifications to ſuch Perſons as have abuſed His Majeſty's Royal Compaſſion. But when we touch'd on this Subject, we found Difficulties too great to be overcome; moſt of theſe Matters being Tranſacted in Private, and with Perſons out of this Kingdom; However, we ſhall lay before your Honours ſome Inſtances, where it appears to us that Money has been given to reſtore Perſons Forfeiting to their Eſtates.

26. The Rt. Hon. the Lord *Bellew* releaſed a Statute-Staple of 1000 *l.* Principal Money, and 7 or 800 Pounds Intereſt to the Lord *Raby*, (which was due from Sir *William Wentworth*, Father to the preſent Lord *Raby*, to the Lord *Duleek*, Father to the preſent Lord *Bellew*) in Conſideration that he would uſe his Intereſt with His Majeſty to procure his Pardon, which he did accordingly, and his Pardon ſoon after paſſed; He alſo releaſed to the Lord *Romney* all the Profits of his Eſtate which his Lordſhip had enjoyed near 3 Years, amounting to about as many Thouſand Pounds, in Conſideration his Lordſhip would not give him any Moleſtation in paſſing his Pardon.

27. *John Kerdiff*, of *Kerdiff* Town in the County of *Dublin*, Gent. gave to Mrs. *Margaret Uniack* 200 *l.* or thereabouts, to make uſe of her Intereſt with the Lord *Romney* to obtain His Majeſty's Letter to have his Outlawry Reverſed, which was accordingly done, tho' the particular Caſe of this Man as appeared to us, deſerved Compaſſion.

28. Sir *John Morris* paid to Mr. *Richard Uniack* 500 *l.* whereof 300 *l.* was paid to Mrs. *Margaret Uniack*, for her Intereſt in the Lord *Romney* to procure his Pardon, which was accordingly done.

29. *Harvey Morris* Eſq; gave 100 *l.* to Mrs. *Margaret Uniack* to obtain His Majeſty's Pardon, which was accordingly done.

30. *John Huſſey* of *Leſlip* Eſq; upon his being informed by Mr. *Bray* and Mr. *Roſcoe*, Agents to the Lord *Athlone*, That he could not get his Outlawry Reverſed without giving a General Releaſe of all Demands to the Lord *Athlone*, which he did, whereby a Mortgage of 300 *l.* which he had on the Lord *Lymerick*'s Eſtate, then in Grant to the Lord *Athlone*, was Releaſed, who appears not to us to have known of the ſaid Mortgage, or had any Benefit thereby.

31. *Ed-*

31. *Edmund Roch* Gent. gave to Mr. *Richard Darling*, Agent to the Lord *Romney*, 500 *l.* for his Intereſt in procuring his Pardon, which by the Means of the Lord *Romney* was obtained, as we believe; But the ſaid *Roch* was Outlawed on the Statute of Foreign Treaſons, tho' never out of the Kingdom.

32. *John Boark* Eſq; commonly called Lord *Bophin*, agreed to pay 7500 *l.* to Mr. *Andrew Card* for the uſe of the Lord *Albemarle*, in Conſideration he would procure His Majeſty's Letter to have him Reſtored to his Eſtate and Blood: 3000 *l.* of the ſaid Sum was to be paid when he was reſtored to his Eſtate, and the reſidue ſometime after. In purſuance of the ſaid Agreement, a Letter was ſent to the Lords-Juſtices to be communicated to the Commiſſioners of the Court of Claimes in favour of the Lord *Bophin*, in order to have him Adjudged within the Articles of *Galway*; but nothing being done thereon, it was agreed, That a Bill ſhould be tranſmitted into *England*, in order to paſs into a Law in *Ireland* to Reſtore the Lord *Bophin* to his Eſtate and Blood; the Conſideration ſuggeſted in the Bill was, to Educate his Children in the Proteſtant Religion, and to Set his Eſtate to Proteſtants. It was further provided in the ſaid Bill, That 9000 *l.* ſhould be raiſed upon the ſaid Eſtate for Payment of Debts, and a certain part of the ſaid Eſtate appropriated for the Maintenance and Proviſion for the Children; but in reality, 7500 *l.* of the ſaid Money was to be paid to the Earl of *Albemarle*, and the remainder as we believe, to the other Perſons concerned in Negociating the ſaid Agreement. This Bill was brought into the Houſe of Commons of *Ireland*, but the Agreement taking wind, and the Houſe reſenting that their Authority ſhould be made uſe of to ſupport ſuch a Clandeſtine Bargain, and finding ſeveral Allegations in the Bill falſe, they rejected it. Afterwards a New Agreement was made, (*viz.*) That there ſhould be a Grant to the Lord *Roſs* in Truſt, That the Money to be Advanced for procuring the ſaid Grant, ſhould be firſt Raiſed out of the Eſtate; and next, That the Profits ſhould be applied to the Payment of Debts, and after to the uſe of the Family of *Clanrickard*. In purſuance of the Agreements aforeſaid, a Letter was procured from His Majeſty, and 3000 *l.* paid to *Thomas Prendrick* Eſq; for the Benefit of the Lord *Albemarle*.

33. Ha-

33. Having now laid before your Honours an Account of all the Eſtates belonging to Perſons Outlawed ſince the 13th Day of *February*, 1688. and alſo what Eſtates have been ſince Reſtored by Articles, and what by His Majeſty's Favour; we will proceed to acquaint your Honours what Grants have been made, and alſo what *Cuſtodiams* are yet in being of any of the ſaid Eſtates, and to whom.

34. There have paſſed ſince the Battel of the *Boyne* under the Great Seal of *Ireland* Seventy ſix Grants and *Cuſtodiams* now in being, a Book whereof, with the Dates of the Letters Patents, and Conſiderations we have delivered in with this Report, N° 6. Some of the moſt Conſiderable Grants we here particularly lay before your Honours, with the Number of Acres and Conſiderations.

35. To the Right Honourable the Lord *Romney* Three Grants now in being, containing 49517 Acres, the Conſideration, Services done.

36. To the Right Honourable the Earl of *Albemarle* Two Grants now in being, containing 108633 Acres, in Poſſeſſion and Reverſion, Conſideration, Services done.

37. To *William Bentink* Eſq; commonly called Lord *Woodſtock* 135820 Acres of Land, no particular Conſideration mentioned in the Grant.

38. To the Right Honourable the Earl of *Athlone* Two Grants, containing 26480 Acres, Conſideration, Services done in the Reduction of *Ireland*, which Grants are ſince Confirmed by an Act of the Parliament of *Ireland*.

39. To the Right Honourable the Earl of *Gallway* One Grant, containing 36148 Acres, Conſideration, many good and faithful Services by him performed.

40. To the Right Honourable the Earl of *Rochford* Two Grants, containing 39871 Acres, Conſideration, Services done.

41. To the Marquis of *Puizar* Two Grants, containing 30512 Acres, Conſideration, Services done.

42. To

42. To the Right Honourable the Lord *Conningsby* 5966 Acres, with ſeveral Chiefries, Tythes, and many Houſes in the City of *Dublin*, with 1000 *l.* Mortgage; Conſideration Services done.

43. To the Right Honourable the Lord *Mountjoy* 11070 Acres, for 21 Years, in Conſideration of his Services in the War of *Ireland*, the Loſſes he ſuffered in his Eſtate, the Impriſonment of his Father in the *Baſtile*, and his being Kill'd in the Battle of *Steynkirk*.

44. To the Honourable *Thomas Keightley* Eſq; 2 Grants containing 12381 Acres for 99 Years, as a Portion for his Daughter Mrs. *Katherine Keightley*, who was dependant on Her late Majeſty Queen *Mary* of ever Bleſſed Memory; and in Conſideration of a Penſion of 400 *l. per Ann.* and his Loſſes by the War.

45. To Colonel *Guſtavus Hamilton* 5382 Acres, whereof 1900 are no part of the Forfeitures: Conſideration, his great and early Services in the War of *Ireland*, his Wading through the *Shannon*, and Storming the Town of *Athlone* at the Head of the *Engliſh* Granadeers.

46. To Dr. *John Leſly* 16077 Acres: Conſideration, his early Services in the War of *Ireland*, his great Expence in Raiſing and Arming conſiderable Numbers of Men, and Fighting at the Head of them in ſeveral Engagements.

47. To *Thomas Pendergraſs* Eſq; now Sir *Thomas Pendergraſs* Baronet, Two Grants, containing 7082 Acres, upon the moſt valuable Conſideration of his great Services in diſcovering a moſt Barbarous and Bloody Conſpiracy to Aſſaſſinate the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, to Deſtroy the Liberties of *England*, and in conſequence the Proteſtant Religion throughout *Europe*.

48. To Mr. *John Baker* 1647 Acres, in Conſideration of the Great and Memorable Services his Father Colonel *Henry Baker* performed in the Defence of the City of *Londonderry*.

49. To *James Corry* Eſq; Two grants; one of a Mortgage of Two Thouſand Pounds, in Fee, of ſeveral Lands in the County of *Wicklow*, due to Sir *Edward Scot* from the Earl of *Tyrone*; the other of 1725 Acres. The Conſiderations mentioned in the Letters Pattents, are his Houſe being Burnt, and his having Furniſhed the Garriſon of *Iniskilling* with Proviſions and Materials to the value of 3000 *l.* at his own Expence.

Pence. But enquiring into the Merits of this Gentleman, it appeared to us, That he gave no Aſſiſtance to the Garriſon of *Iniskilling*. That in the Town of *Iniskilling* he publickly declared, he hoped to ſee all thoſe Hang'd that took up Arms for the Prince of *Orange*; and his Houſe was Burnt by the ſaid Garriſon.

50. The reſt of the Grants with the former, appear in the ſaid Book, Numb. 6. and are comprehended in the General Values.

51. It is to be obſerved, that all Acres mentioned in this Report, are meant Plantation-Acres, which bear a proportion to *Engliſh* Acres, as 441 is to 264.

52. It is further to be obſerved, That the Eſtates abovementioned, do not yield ſo much to the Grantees as they are here valued at; for as moſt of them have abuſed His Majeſty in the real Value of their Eſtates, ſo their Agents have impoſed on them, and have either ſold or let the greateſt part of theſe Lands at a great Undervalue.

53. We are further to take notice, That moſt of the Lands in the ſeveral Grants aforeſaid, were granted under the *Exchequer* Seal, *in Cuſtodiam*, for ſmall numbers of Years, or during Pleaſure, either to the preſent Grantees, or other Perſons; by which means very little Profit has accrued to his Majeſty; the greateſt part of the *Cuſtodiams* are now expired, but thoſe few yet in being, appear in a Book at the lower end of the Grants. Numb. 6.

54. In the next place we ſhall humbly acquaint your Honours with the ſeveral Incumbrances that affect the Eſtates Forfeited and not Reſtored: And here we ſhall take notice of ſuch only as are found by Inquiſition, or have been allowed by His Majeſties Court of Exchequer; moſt of which laſt have been in purſuance of her late Majeſties Letter, dated to the Lords Juſtices of *Ireland*; which required that all Proteſtants ſhould try the Validity of their Incumbrances in the moſt ſpeedy manner, without ſubjecting them to dilatory and chargeable Methods.

55. All Statutes, Judgments, Mortgages, or other Debts, which appear to us as aforeſaid to affect the ſaid Eſtates not reſtored, amount to 161936*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* The particulars whereof appear in a Book delivered in with this Report, N°. 7.

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The reality of the ſaid Incumbrances, which of them have been made upon a Valuable Conſideration, and what have been ſince diſcharged by receipt of Rents, or otherwiſe, we have had neither Time or Opportunity duly to Examine. But we Humbly conceive there are many very great Deductions to be made, upon the following Conſiderations.

56. In all Judgments and Statutes we have ſet down the penal Sums; not being able to know what Intereſt is due on the ſeveral Particulars.

57. It appears probable to us, that oftentimes the Judgment and Mortgage is the ſame Debt.

58. It is probable, that many of the ſaid Judgments are only for the Performance of Covenants; and the Defeazances remain in the Hands of the Covenanters.

59. In many Caſes Proteſtants and Papiſts have been equally bound; and the whole Debt is demanded on the Lands of the Forfeiting Perſon, though there may be other Security.

60. It does appear that many Deeds and Copies of Judgments were produced to the Juries on Several Enquiries, and found without any Proof of the Execution of ſuch Deeds, or the Conſiderations therein Expreſſed.

61. It is probable, that in many Caſes, the Statutes and Judgments have been ſatisfied, and do not appear diſcharged upon Record.

62. Many Incumbrances have been bought up by the Grantees, their Agents, and Under-Purchaſers, and oftentimes at ſmall Values, and are kept on foot to cover their Eſtates, though probably they might have over-paid themſelves by the Perception of Profits.

63. Many Perſons have been put in Poſſeſſion of the Lands Incumbred, by Virtue of Her Majeſties Letter, and have received all, or a great Part of their Debts.

64. It is probable, that ſeveral of the Incumbrances have been taken in truſt for Forfeiting Perſons, and many Others were entred into Covenouſly.

65. In Concluſion, it appears to us that there are all the Contrivances poſſible made uſe of by ſome of the Grantees, and their Agents, to make the Incumbrances appear great; though

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we believe if they were duly enquired into, they would not be found ſo conſiderable, but that a great part of them might have been paid off by the Perception of Profits before this time: However, we humbly conceive that at preſent they will be much more than diſcharged by the Perſonal and other Forfeitures not before valued: Which we now Humbly lay before your Honours.

66. As we Informed your Honours before, ſoon after the Battel of the *Boyne*, Commiſſioners under the Great Seal of *Ireland* were appointed, who had power to ſeize and diſpoſe of the Forfeited Goods and Chattels to His Majeſties uſe. Theſe appointed Sub-Commiſſioners in the ſeveral Counties then in His Majeſties Poſſeſſion; who made Returns of great Quantities of Goods and Chattels, which they Valued at 135552 *l.* but at ſo moderate Computations, that every Horſe was Valued at Twenty Shillings, every Cow or Oxe at 15 *s.* Sheep at Half a Crown apiece, and other things proportionable. So that it appears very probable to us, that if the ſaid Goods had been diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, they might have yielded between Two and Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds. But before that could be done, upon Repreſentation of the then Commiſſioners of the Revenue, the Power of diſpoſing by the ſaid Commiſſioners of Forfeitures, was ſuperceded by a Letter from His Majeſty within nine days after the granting their Commiſſion; and placed in the Commiſſioners of the Revenue. By this means ſo much time was loſt, before their Books and Goods ſeized by the Sub-Commiſſioners could be Transferred to the Officers of the Revenue, that the greateſt part of them were either Imbezzeled by the Sub-Commiſſioners of Forfeitures, or the Collectors of the Revenue, or elſe plundered by the Army at their return into Winter Quarters; ſo that it does not appear to us, that there ever was accounted for to His Majeſty, above the value of 44000 *l.* Beſides theſe, there were great Quantities of other Goods appeared in the Inquiſitions, which we do not find ever came to His Majeſties uſe; and many more were ſeized by private Men. Indeed the Plunder at that time was ſo general, that ſome men in conſiderable Employments were not free from it; which ſeems to us a great reaſon why this matter has not been more narrowly ſearched into. Particularly, the Lord *Conings by* ſeized a great many Black Cattle, to the number of 300, or thereabouts, beſides Horſes, which were left in the Park after the Battel of the *Boyne*, and which we do not find were ever accounted for to His Majeſty: He alſo ſeized all the Plate and Goods in the Houſe of Sir *Michael Creagh*, Lord Mayor of *Dublin* for the Year 1689, which are generally thought to amount to a great Value: But this laſt is ſaid to be by

by Grant from His Majeſty. There were ſeveral Rich Goods and other Houſhold-ſtuff delivered by the Commiſſioners of the Revenue to the then Lords Juſtices, the Lord *Sidney* and Lord *Coningsby*, which we do not find were ever returned, accounted for to His Majeſty, or left in the Caſtle at their departure from the Government.

67. Farther, There were ſeveral other Quantities of Goods delivered by Order of the ſaid Commiſſioners of the Revenue to Sir *Charles Porter*, Major-General *Kirk*, and others, which have not been returned; and a great deal more taken by the General Officers of the Army; which it's ſaid His Majeſty hath ſince diſcharged.

68. If we may believe the general Reports of the Country, very many Perſons have made their Advantages of theſe Forfeitures; but the Time was ſo diſtant, the Proofs ſo difficult, and withal the Hopes of getting any part of them back again ſo remote, that we rather choſe to proſecute more material Enquiries; therefore can give Your Honours no further Information concerning them.

69. But ſince the Values of the before-mention'd Goods and Chattels are ſo uncertain, we make no Eſtimate thereof; but will proceed to take notice of ſome Debts by Judgment and Statute, and a few Mortgages due to Forfeiting Perſons, not reſtored, which amount to 12001*l.* 13 *s.* 10 *d.* as appears in a Book delivered in with this Report, N° 8.

70. And here it may be obſerved, That theſe Debts are liable to all the Objections made againſt the Incumbrances before-mentioned; only with this difference, That as the Incumbrances may be preſumed to be in a great meaſure ſatisfied by the Perception of Profits, the Creditors being many of them in Poſſeſſion, purſuant to Her late Majeſty's Letter in favour of Proteſtant Creditors, or at leaſt that the full Intereſt thereof has been paid out of the Rents; ſo in the other, the full Penalty is due, no Intereſt appearing to be paid ſince the Forfeiture; and therefore we humbly conceive may be taken as ſo much in Diſcompt, againſt Incumbrances.

71. And here we crave leave further to obſerve, That almoſt all the ſaid Judgments were found in the *Court of Exchequer* only: And that from a Miſtake of our Orders, no Return has been made from either of the other Courts of Law; by which means we believe many more Debts appearing on Record to be due to Forfeiting Perſons not reſtored, may be omitted.

72. There are yet to be computed 297 Houſes in the City of *Dublin*, 36 Houſes in the City of *Cork*, with 226 Houſes ſituate in the ſeveral Cities and Towns of this Kingdom; together with 61 Mills, 28 Fairs and Markets, 72 Rectories and Tythes, chief Rents amounting to 238 *l. per Ann.* and 6 Ferries and Fiſheries, lying within the ſeveral Counties and Baronies of this Kingdom, the Forfeitures of Perſons not reſtored; which we value in groſs at 50000 *l.* and place here among the Perſonal Forfeitures, towards the diſcharge of Incumbrances: And if we add the Debts due to forfeiting Perſons, (as we humbly conceive) 'twill fully diſcharge the Incumbrances aforeſaid. And if there were room to apprehend any Deficiency, yet the Chattels Real of Perſons comprehended within the Articles of *Lymerick*, which by the Conſtruction of the ſaid Articles they were not to be reſtored to, would fully (as we apprehend) make up any defect that might remain, after the Allowances aforeſaid.

73. It appeared to us by our Obſervations in the Countrey, That a great part of the Lands called Unprofitable in the Surveys (except thoſe in *Kerry*, which we account as nothing) are now Profitable Acres, and many of them as good as any Lands in the Kingdom; and though they are not comprehended within our Valuations, yet are in themſelves conſiderable.

74. We have computed the Forfeited Eſtates according to the preſent Values, and the Currant Price of Coin here, were they now to be ſet, without any regard to beneficial Leaſes made before the Forfeitures: And becauſe we found it impoſſible either to come to a reaſonable knowledge of the Number of them, and which are real, or fraudulently ſet up, we think it moſt proper to make a general Allowance for the ſame, by way of Diſcompt on other particulars; and if all the Unprofitable Acres be caſt in, it may near anſwer the Difference of Value the now beneficial Leaſes do make, from the preſent Intrinſick Value, excluſive of them.

75. And leſt this Allowance ſhould be thought inſufficient, we humbly conceive the Woods of this Kingdom now ſtanding on the Forfeited Eſtates, not reſtored, may be worth Sixty Thouſand Pounds; which we believe (if thrown in) will anſwer the Difference; provided ſome ſpeedy Care be taken to prevent further Waſte.

76. But leaſt our Allowances on the particulars aforeſaid, ſhould not be eſteemed ſufficient, we throw in all Denominations of Lands, to which we could annex no number of Acres,

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not receiving any Light either by the Surveys, Commiſſioners Books, Inquiſitions, or our Enquiries in the Countrey; and becauſe they are quantities of Lands that vaſtly differ from one another, both in Value and Number of Acres, we can ſet no certain Eſtimate upon them; though it ſeems very probable to us, that they amount to at leaſt Seventy or Eighty Thouſand Acres; which we humbly conceive will much more than anſwer all the Deficiencies before-mentioned.

77. And here we ſhall take notice of the General Waſte committed on the Forfeited Woods of this Kingdom; particularly on the Woods of Sir *Valentine Brown*, in the County of *Kerry*; where the Value of Twenty Thouſand Pounds has been Cut down and Deſtroyed. And the Waſte made on the Woods of the late Earl of *Clancharty*'s Eſtate, now in Grant to the Lord *Woodſtock*, is computed at Twenty Seven Thouſand Pounds. And indeed ſo haſty have ſeveral of the Grantees or their Agents been in the diſpoſition of the Forfeited Woods, that vaſt Numbers of Trees have been Cut, and Sold for not above Sixpence apiece; and the like Waſte is ſtill continuing in many Parts of this Kingdom; and particularly at this Inſtant, the Right Honourable Sir *John Hely*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common-Pleas here, and *Peter Goodwyn*, Joynt Purchaſers of the Lands of *Feltrim*, within 6 Miles of *Dublin*, of the Right Honourable the Lord *Conyngsby*, are now cutting down the very Ornamental Rows and Groves about the Manſion-houſe. Great Waſte hath been made, and yet is committing on the Woods of *Oſhogneſs* in the County of *Gallway*, purchaſed by *Toby Butler* Eſq; for about 2500 *l.* which is valued to above 12000 *l.* And when we appointed ſome Perſons to View and Value the ſaid Woods, the ſaid *Toby Butler* did proſecute ſeveral of them by Indictment for ſo doing.

78. Beſides all the Forfeitures before mentioned, there are great Numbers of Perſons Guilty of the late Rebellion, and within no Articles, and never Proſecuted; and very many have appeared on the Exigent, which to this day are continued under Bail; and ſome of them were this laſt Summer-Aſſizes Tryed and Acquitted. And indeed it does appear to Us that the Freeholders of this Kingdom, through length of time, and by contracting new Friendſhip with the *Iriſh*; or by Inter-purchaſing with one another, but chiefly through a general diſlike of the diſpoſition of the Forfeitures, are ſcarce willing to find any Perſons Guilty of the late Rebellion, even upon full Evidence.

79. By reaſon of this delay of Proſecution, many good Eſtates by the Death of Parties have been loſt to his Majeſty.

80. And

80. And notwithstanding all this, it seems probable by the multitude of Discoveries offered us, that if right methods were taken, and proper Encouragements given, a great Sum of Money might be yet raised out of the Forfeitures that lye Concealed.

81. There has been so great a neglect in the prosecution of the King's Title, that no Inquisitions went into *Connaught*, till the Year 1695. Which gave the Forfeiting Persons time and leisure to set up what Incumbrances they pleased. And when they were Issued, the Findings were almost as the Council of the Forfeiting Persons pleased: and indeed by the great disproportion of Protestants to Papists, which is computed at not one to fifty, and so very few Protestant Freeholders within most Counties of that Province, and so little Justice to be had there, that the Province it self seems scarcely reduced to His Majesty's Obedience. A late Instance might be given, at the last Assizes for the County of *Gallway*, where near Forty Persons were brought on their Trials for the late Rebellion, and the Majority of the Jury that had them in charge, were Officers in the late King *James*'s Army, and adjudged within Articles; and after that, 'twere needless to say they were all acquitted; though by accident 'twas discovered, that Mr. *Kirevan*, one of the Persons then on Trial, was in actual Rebellion, and an Officer under the Foreman of the Jury, who was sworn to that Fact; which was a surprizing Difficulty to the Jury, who not well knowing how to acquit him upon so direct a Proof, resolved that the Dice should determine; and so the Jury amongst themselves threw the Dice who should absent himself; and the Lot falling on one Mr. *Pendergast*, he did absent himself accordingly; and so no Verdict was given on the said Mr. *Kirevan*, who was thereupon bound over to appear the next Assizes at *Gallway*, to take his Trial.

82. The House of *Clanrickard* have a Vast Territory within that Province, with few or no Protestant Tenants thereon; the greatest part whereof by the Attainder of the Lord *Bophim* (who is only Tenant for life) is now vested in His Majesty: and we humbly Conceive if proper Methods were now taken for selling the said Estate to Protestant Tenants, by Leases for Lives, renewable for ever, 'twould greatly Increase the Freeholders, and thereby secure the Property, and advance the Protestant Interest of that Province.

83. In the next place we humbly acquaint your Honours, That several of the Grantees have raised great Sums of Money by Sale of their Lands and Estates, in the whole amounting to the

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Sum of Sixty Eight Thouſand One Hundred Fifty Five Pounds, Three Shillings; and One Penny, as does hereafter more particularly appear; (*viz.*) The Right Honourable the Earl of *Athlone* has ſold to ſeveral perſons, ſo much of his Grants as amounts to the Sum of Seventeen Thouſand Six Hundred Eighty Four Pounds, Twelve Shillings; and we think we ought to take notice, that the Lord *Athlone*'s Grants are confirmed by an Act of the Parliament of *Ireland*. The Right Honourable the Earl of *Rumney* hath ſold ſo much of his Grants, as amounts to Thirty Thouſand One Hundred Forty Seven Pounds, Eleven Shillings, and One Penny, of which Five Thouſand Three Hundred Twenty Three Pounds, Fourteen Shillings, and Seven Pence, remains unpaid in the Purchaſers hands. The Right Honourable the Earl of *Albemarle*, hath received Thirteen Thouſand Pounds in *England* by Sale of part of his Grant. The Right Honourable the Lord *Coningsby* hath ſold to the Value of Two Thouſand Two Hundred Pounds. And Thomas *Keightley* Eſq; hath ſold and received to the Value of Five Thouſand One Hundred Twenty Three Pounds, Ten Shillings: Amounting in the whole to the ſaid ſum of 68155 *l.* 3 *s.* 1 *d.*

84. We are alſo to acquaint your Honours, That there have been ſeveral Proclamations, and other publick Aſſurances given, that a Fourth part ſhould be granted to ſuch as ſhould diſcover any concealed Forfeitures. To ſome of the Diſcoverers Grants have been made, and they appear in the Book of Grants, Number 6. and others affirm they have not yet received ſatisfaction; the whole We believe are under the Value of Two Thouſand Pounds *per Ann.*

85. And here we may take notice, that the Forfeitures in General, notwithſtanding they appear to be ſo Conſiderable, have been rather a Charge than Profit to His Majeſty; Which might ſeem very Extraordinary, if we did not acquaint your Honours, that many obſcure Men, that had little or nothing ſince the Reduction of *Ireland*, are now reputed Maſters of Conſiderable Eſtates, and ſome of them very great ones; nor does there appear any viſible Cauſe of their acquiring ſuch ſudden Riches, but by fiſhing in theſe Forfeitures; indeed the whole Management has been ſo Intricate, as it were deſign'd to be kept a Myſtery; which has proved ſufficiently Advantagious to theſe Men, though much to His Majeſty's Detriment, who by this means has been deceived in the Value of His Grants, and in many Caſes has given much more than he intended.

86. There is nothing ſeems to us to have contributed more to it than the letting the Forfeited Lands by Cant in the City of *Dublin*, and not in the ſeveral Counties of this Kingdom; for by that means very few perſons would come to Town at a great Charge, and neglect of their Affairs, when they were ſure to be out-bid by the Agents to Great Men, who aimed only to get into Poſſeſſion, and had Intereſt enough afterwards to have all or moſt part of the Rents remitted. Upon this Conſideration Mr. Attorney General and Mr. *William Connelly* Eſq; canted Lands in the County of *Kilkenney*, worth about 200 *l. per Annum*, to more than 2000 *l. per Ann.* So that private Perſons, who had no intereſt, found it in vain to contend; beſides, they were over-aw'd by the Authority often of thoſe that bid againſt them; which weighs much in this Country.

87. By theſe methods, when others were driven off the Stage, they took the Lands at their own Rates; oftentimes, as we conceive, agreeing not to bid one againſt another: Particularly the Honourable *Thomas Broderick* Eſq; and the ſaid *William Connelly*, who took vaſt Quantities of Lands, and in a great meaſure governed the Cants, (few perſons daring to bid againſt them) acted in Partnerſhip in all they took in the Year 1695, and ever ſince; and Let it afterwards to Under-Tenants at greater Rents: Which is the more obſervable in Mr. *Broderick*, who then was a Privy-Counſellor, and appointed by the Lord *Capell* to inſpect the Cants, having been informed they were managed much to His Majeſty's diſadvantage.

88. Nor could it be expected they ſhould be better regulated, when many of the immediate Officers of the Revenue took Parcels of theſe Lands, and ſome were taken in truſt for the very Commiſſioners themſelves. Particularly, the Lands of *Kerdiffs* Town were Let to *Henry Fernley*, who was a Nominal Perſon in Truſt for Mr. *Culliford*, at Thirty One Pounds, Sixteen Shillings, *per Ann.* though actually canted at Eighty Four Pounds. Several other Forfeited Lands were taken by Mr *Culliford*, and great quantities of Goods Seized by him to His Majeſty's Uſe, which he afterwards converted to his own Uſe.

89. Beſides the great Abuſes in the management of their Cants, We humbly repreſent to your Honours one inſtance of a Conſiderable Eſtate, that was let without any Cant at all, by Direction of the Lords Juſtices, for at leaſt One Thouſand Pounds *per Annum* leſs than it was then worth, and for a Term of Sixty One Years, (though by a Letter from His Majeſty,

jeſty, dated the 8th Day of *March* 1698, they were commanded to let it for a Term not exceeding One and Twenty Years) and at a time too, when there was a Term of One Year and half unexpired in another Tenant: This is a Leaſe of the Eſtates of Sir *Valentine Brown*, and *Nicholas Brown*, commonly called Lord Viſcount *Kenmare*, within the Counties of *Kerry* and *Lymerick*, made to *John Blenerhaſſet* and *George Rogers* Eſquires, then Members of Parliament of this Kingdom.

90. Having already laid before your Honours the moſt material parts of our Enquiry, We now crave leave to make a ſhort Abſtract of our Valuations, before We conclude our Report.

The whole Forfeited Eſtates, ſince the 13th day of *February* 1688, We value at 2685130 *l.* 5 *s.* 9 *d.*

The Eſtates reſtored by Articles, We value at 724923 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.*

The Eſtates reſtored by Favour we value at 160863 *l.* 7 *s.* 3 *d.*

The Debts affecting the Eſtates forfeited, and found by Inquiſitions, or allowed by Order of the Exchequer, we compute at 161936 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.*

Againſt which we balance the Debts due to Forfeiting Perſons not reſtored, amounting to 120013 *l.* 13 *s.* 10 *d.* as alſo all Houſes, Tithes, Mills, Fairs, Markets, chief Rents, and Ferries, worth about 50000 *l.*

Againſt the beneficial Leaſes we balance all the Acres called Unprofitable; and alſo all the Woods yet ſtanding upon the Forfeited Eſtates, which we compute may be worth about 60000 *l.* and the Chattels real of Perſons adjudged within Articles, hitherto never brought to any account.

But leaſt our Allowances ſhould not be thought ſufficient, we throw in all Denominations of Lands that have no Acres annext to them, which we cannot believe will amount to leſs than Seventy or Eighty Thouſand Acres; and conſequently, if valued in proportion with other Lands, will come to at leaſt 140000 *l.*

The Eſtates yet undiſcovered ſeem to us very Conſiderable, but can make no probable Valuation of them.

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The Sums received by the Grantees, from the Sale of their Eſtates, amount to the Sum of 68155 *l.* 3*s.* 1 *d.*

We have taken no notice of any Debts due to Forfeiting Perſons reſtored, or of any Incumbrances affecting their Eſtates.

And after the ſeveral Allowances beforementioned, there yet remains 1699343 *l.* 14*s.* which we Humbly lay before your Honours as the groſs Value of all the Eſtates forfeited ſince the 13th day of *February* 1688, and not reſtored.

We ſhall now conclude our Report, by laying before your Honours another Grant of a Conſiderable Value, which we are apprehenſive does not fall within the Letter of our Enquiry: But ſince the benefit of ſome forfeited Leaſes or Holdings are therein granted, we choſe rather to lay the whole Grant before you, than be thought deficient in executing any part of our Duty, or what might be expected from us.

A Grant under the Great Seal of *Ireland*, dated the 30th day of *May* 1695, paſſed to Mrs. *Elizabeth Villiers*, now Counteſs of *Orkney*, of all the private Eſtates of the late King *James* (except ſome ſmall part in Grant to the Lord *Athlone*) containing 95649 Acres, worth *per Annum* 25995 *l.* 18*s.* value Total 337943 *l.* 9*s.* The Particulars whereof (*viz.*) the Number of Acres in each County and Barony, the Value *per Annum*, and Value Total, appear in a Book delivered in with this Report, N°. 9.

There is payable out of this Eſtate Two Thouſand Pounds *per Annum* to the Lady *Suſannah Bellaſis* for her Life; and alſo One Thouſand Pounds *per Annum* to Mrs. *Godfrey* for her Life; and almoſt all the old Leaſes determine in *May* 1701; and then this Eſtate will anſwer the Values above-mentioned.

DUBLIN. *Fra. Anneſley.*
John Trenchard.
James Hamilton.
Hen. Langford.

Vener

Veneris 4 die Aprilis.

2 Guliel. & Mariæ. 1690.

Reſolved,

THAT a Bill be brought in to Attaint all Perſons guilty of Rebellion in *Ireland* or elſewhere, againſt Their Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*; and to Enact and Declare their Eſtates to be Forfeited, and to be Sold for the Reducing of *Ireland*. And it is Recommended to Mr. Solicitor-General, Mr. Serjeant *Trenchard*, Sir *Richard Reynell*, Sir *Thomas Clarges*, Sir *William Poultney*, and Colonel *Birch*, or any Three of them, to take Care thereof.

Lunæ 5 die Januarii.

2 Guliel. & Mariæ. 1690.

His Majeſty's Gracious Speech to Both Houſes of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HAving lately told you, That it would be Neceſſary for Me to go into Holland *much about this time, I am very glad to find that the Succeſs of your Endeavours to bring this Seſſion to a happy Concluſion, has been ſuch, that I am now at Liberty to do it. And I return you my Hearty Thanks for the great Diſpatch you have made in Finiſhing the Supplies You have Deſigned for carrying on the War: Which it ſhall be My Care, to ſee duly and punctually Applied to that Service for which You have given them. And I do likewiſe think it proper to Aſſure You, that I ſhall not make any Grant of the Forfeited Lands in* England *or* Ireland, *till there be another Opportunity of Settling that Matter in Parliament in ſuch Manner as ſhall be thought moſt Expedient.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

As I have reaſon to be very well ſatisfied with the Proofs You have given Me of your Good Affection in this Seſſion of Parliament, ſo I promiſe My Self the continuance of the ſame at Your Return into Your ſeveral Countries. And as every day produces ſtill Freſh Inſtances of the Reſtleſsneſs of our Enemies both at Home and Abroad, in deſigning againſt the Proſperity of this Nation, and the Government Eſtabliſhed; ſo I do not doubt but that the Union and good Correſpondence between Me and My Parliament, and My Earneſt and Conſtant Endeavours for your Preſervation on the one Hand, joyned with the continuance of Your Zeal and Affection to Support Me on the Other, will by the Bleſſing of God be at all times too ſtrong for the Utmoſt Malice and Contrivance of our Common Enemies.

Sabbati 4 die Martii.
5 Guliel. & Mariæ. 1692.

The Humble Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons to His Majeſty.

WE Your Majeſties moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament Aſſembled, having taken into our ſerious Conſideration the State of Your Majeſty's Kingdom of Ireland, *find our Selves Obliged by our Duty to Your Majeſty, with all Faithfulneſs and Zeal to Your Service, to lay before Your Majeſty the great Abuſes and Miſmanagements of the Affairs of that Kingdom:*

By Expoſing Your Proteſtant Subjects to the Miſery of Free Quarter, and the Licentiouſneſs of the Soldiers, to the great Oppreſſion of the People there; which we conceive hath been Occaſioned chiefly by the Want of that Pay which we did hope we had fully provided for.

By recruiting Your Majeſty's Troops with Iriſh *Papiſts, and ſuch Perſons who were in Open Rebellion againſt You; to the great Endangering and Diſcouraging of Your Majeſty's good and loyal Proteſtant Subjects in that Kingdom.*

By granting Protections to Iriſh *Papiſts; whereby Proteſtants are hindred from their Legal Remedies, and the Courſe of Law is Stopt.*

By Reverſing Outlawries for High-Treaſon againſt ſeveral Rebels in that Kingdom (not within the Articles of Lymerick,*) to the great diſcontent of Your Proteſtant Subjects there.*

By letting the Forfeited Eſtates at Under-Rates, to the leſſening of Your Majeſty's Revenue.

By the great Imbezzlements of Your Majeſty's Stores in the Towns and Garriſons of that Kingdom, left by the late King James.

And by the great Imbezzlements which have been made in the Forfeited Eſtates and Goods, which might have been imployed for the Safety and better Preſervation of Your Majeſty's Kingdom.

We crave leave alſo to repreſent to Your Majeſty, That the Addition made to the Articles of Lymerick, *after the ſame were finally Agreed to, Signed, and the Town thereupon ſurrendred, hath been a very great Encouragement to the* Iriſh *Papiſts, and a Weakning to the* Engliſh *Intereſt there.*

Having thus, moſt Gracious Sovereign, out of Our Affectionate Zeal to Your Majeſty's Service, with all Humble Submiſſion to Your Great Wiſdom, laid before You theſe Abuſes and Miſmanagements in Your Kingdom of Ireland, *We moſt Humbly Beſeech Your Majeſty for Redreſs thereof,*

That the Soldiers may be paid their Arrears, and the Countrey

what

what is due to them for Quarters; and that no Iriſh *Papiſt may ſerve in Your Army there.*

And foraſmuch as the reducing of Ireland, *hath been of great Expence to this Kingdom, We do alſo Humbly Beſeech Your Majeſty, That (According to the Aſſurance Your Majeſty hath been Pleaſed to give us) No Grant may be made of the Forfeited Lands in* Ireland, *till there be an Opportunity of Setling that Matter in Parliament in ſuch Manner, as ſhall be thought moſt Expedient.*

That a true Account of the Eſcheats and Forfeited Eſtates both Real and Perſonal, and Stores left by the late King James, *may be laid before Your Commons in Parliament, to the end that the ſaid Eſcheats, Forfeitures, and Stores, and the Imbezzlements thereof, may be enquired into.*

That no Outlawries of any Rebels in Ireland, *may be Reverſed, or Pardons Granted to them, but by Advice of Your Parliament; and that no Protection may be granted to any* Iriſh *Papiſt, to ſtop the Courſe of Juſtice.*

And as to the Additional Article which opens ſo Wide a Paſſage to the Iriſh *Papiſts to come in and repoſſeſs themſelves of the Eſtates which they had Forfeited by their Rebellion, We moſt Humbly Beſeech Your Majeſty, That the Articles of* Lymerick, *with the ſaid Addition, may be laid before Your Commons in Parliament, that the manner of Obtaining the ſame may be enquired into: To the End it may Appear by what means the ſaid Articles were ſo Enlarged, and to what Value the Eſtates thereby Claimed do amount.*

Thus, may it Pleaſe Your Majeſty, We Your Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, do lay theſe Matters in all Humility before You; and as Your Majeſty hath been Pleaſed to give us ſuch Gracious Aſſurances of Your Readineſs to comply with us in any thing that may tend to the Peace and Security of this Kingdom, We doubt not of Your Majeſty's like Grace and Favour to that of Ireland; *in the Safety and Preſervation whereof, this Your Majeſty's Kingdom is ſo much concerned.*

Veneris 10 *die Martii.*

5 *Guliel. & Mariæ.* 1692.

His Majeſty's Gracious Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I Shall always have great Conſideration of what comes from the Houſe of Commons; and I ſhall take great Care, That what is amiſs ſhall be remedied.

Jovis

Jovis 18 *die Januarii.* 11 *Gulielmi.* 1699.

Reſolved,

THat the Adviſing, Procuring, and Paſſing the Grants of the Forfeited and other Eſtates in *Ireland*, hath been the Occaſion of contracting great Debts upon the Nation, and laying heavy Taxes on the People.

Reſolved,

That the Adviſing and paſſing the ſaid Grants, is highly reflecting on the King's Honour: And the Officers and Inſtruments concerned in the Procuring and Paſſing theſe Grants, have highly failed in the Performance of their Truſt and Duty.

Jovis 15 *die Februarii.* 12 *Gulielmi.* 1699.

Reſolved, That an Humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, repreſenting to Him the Reſolutions of this Houſe of the 18*th.* of *January* laſt, relating to the Grants of the Forfeited Eſtates in *Ireland.*

Lunæ 26 *die Februarii* 12 *Gulielmi.* 1699.

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I Was not only led by Inclination, but thought My Self obliged in Juſtice to Reward thoſe who had Served well, and particularly in the Reduction of Ireland, *out of the Eſtates Forfeited to Me by the Rebellion there.*

The long War in which We were Engaged, did occaſion great Taxes, and has left the Nation much in Debt: And the taking Juſt and Effectual Ways for leſſening that Debt, and Supporting Publick Credit, is what in my Opinion will beſt contribute to the Honour, Intereſt, and Security of the Kingdom.

Reſolved,

THat whoſoever Adviſed His Majeſty's Anſwer to the Addreſs of this Houſe, preſented to this Houſe on *Wedneſday* laſt, has uſed his utmoſt Endeavour to create a Miſunderſtanding and Jealouſy between the King and His People.

BY Virtue of ſeveral Orders of the Houſe of Commons, *I do Appoint* Edward Jones, *and* Timothy Goodwin, *to Print this Report, together with the Reſolutions, Addreſſes to His Majeſty, His Majeſty's Anſwers thereunto, and His Majeſty's Speech before-mention'd; and that no other Perſon preſume to Print the ſame.*

April 9. 1700.

THO. LITTLETON, *Speaker.*

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